World Alliance News Letter

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LIFT THE NATION'S MORAL SIGHTS!

WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OVER, United States citizens have a basic job to do. The campaign period has thrown light on a few of the problems we face. But it has also obscured some basic issues by generating much hate and misunderstanding.

It should be apparent to everyone that we must, first of all, unite the nation. After the virulence of some of the campaigning, which at times became wholly irresponsible, there is bitterness and partisan passion to be assuaged. This can be done by a forthright and vigorous attack on those problems which most insistently bedevil us. As a nation we have rightly been focusing with great intensity on the presidential and congressional elections. Now we should surely focus with as much concentration on the problems of the world's peoples and on the crucially vital role which the United States must play on the international scene.

Above all we must unite as a people behind a long-range constructive foreign policy, patently internationalist and with all isolationist deadwood pruned out. Plenty of room must be left for legitimate debate, even while we put our foreign policy on a strictly non-partisan basis. Only thus can we keep issues that demand immediate action from being delayed or even blocked by those seeking partisan gains.

The time has come to re-assess our foreign policy. The USA has been working on the pre-supposition that we can negotiate effectually only "from strength". Our leaders have understood that "strength" means not only adequate military power in being, but also economic stability in our own country and among our friends. Therefore our Mutual Security program has included a considerable sum for economic aid.

A NEW ADMINISTRATION, while maintaining a necessary continuity in foreign policy, should now seek both immediate and long-term answers to several pressing questions. This should be done with the utmost candor and with the most expert advice available. Some of the questions which must be faced are:

Have we tended to become preoccupied with military preparedness, to the detriment of the many-sided projects which must be carried forward if our free world goals are to be advanced?

Is the United States working out a plan which may help to insure national economic stability without recession whenever the time comes that major cuts can be made in military appropriations? Such a plan would of necessity involve a careful evaluation of our entire program of aid for economic development abroad, inasmuch as our own economic health is integrally related to the economic health of the world.

Have our people been allowed to become discouraged and even cynical about the USA's responsibility and ability to take the initiative for building those world conditions in which peace can grow? For example, must we not deplore our attempt to cut down the USA allotment to the United Nations budget — a sum pro-rated on the basis of national income? Do we as a people really favor reducing our contribution to the Children's Emergency Fund? Should we not immediately make an intensified effort to increase our Point Four program, and channel more of our appropriations for this purpose through the UN?

Will we on a national scale again authenticate our genuine democratic institutions, categorically repudiating the scurrilous attacks on civil liberties which have increasingly been made throughout our land in the name of anti-communism?

MUST WE NOT immediately reconsider the McCarran Omnibus Bill and pass less discriminatory legislation which will neither jeopardize our relations with countries allied to us nor outrage our basically democratic and humanitarian heritage?

Must the USA not do vastly more than it has been doing to develop a freer world trade? Within our closely-knit interdependent world, there is no longer room for economic nationalism, for tariff walls raised at the insistence of special interest groups, for quota restrictions which keep other countries from earning enough dollars to attain more viable economies.

To find workable answers to these key questions will require us as a nation to draw upon our full moral and spiritual resources. Christopher Dawson has pointed to the real task with these searching words: "Our generation has been forced to realize how fragile and unsubstantial are the barriers that separate civilization from the forces of destruction. We have learnt that barbarism is not a picturesque myth or a half-forgotten memory of a long-passed state of history, but an ugly underlying reality which may erupt with shattering force whenever the moral authority of a civilization loses its control."

In this country and throughout the world we should rally the people to help "the moral authority" once more to gain control of our civilization. To that end let us lift our nation's moral sights.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

World Alliance Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship through Religion will be held in the Board Room of Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York City at 3:00 p.m. on Monday, November 10. Addresses will be given by Dr. Walter D. Head, President of the American Council of the World Alliance, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary. Reports on the work of the past year will also be given by Mr. John Inman, Assistant Secretary, and Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary.

Dr. Atkinson will tell about his trip abroad last summer and his meeting with officers of the World Alliance there. There will be a discussion of the program for the year ahead. All members of the Alliance are cordially invited to attend.

Inter-American Relations Conference

Professor Frank Tannenbaum and Dr. Charles G. Fenwick will be speakers at a Conference on Inter-American Relations under the auspices of The Church Peace Union. The conference will convene at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 9 in the Board Room of Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York City. Rev. George B. Ford, Pastor of Corpus Christi Catholic Church and Vice President of The Church Peace Union, will preside. Dr. Tannenbaum is Professor of Latin American History at Columbia University and Dr. Fenwick, a Trustee of The Church Peace Union, is Director of the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union. As seating capacity in the Board Room is limited, those wishing to attend this conference should make reservations in advance by writing The Church Peace Union or telephoning TEmpleton 8-4120.

"Pattern for Peace — 1952"

A Conference on World Order, under the auspices of The Church Peace Union and World Alliance for International Friendship through Religion, will be held on November 11, 1952 in Linden Hall, Bergen Junior College at Teaneck, New Jersey. Theme of the Conference is "Pattern for Peace — 1952". Principal speakers will be Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Executive Secretary of the Missions Council, Congregational Christian Churches, Rev. George B. Ford, Rector, Corpus Christi Catholic Church, New York City, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Seretary of The Church Peace Union. The United Nations and Its Work will be discussed by Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary, and Mr. John R. Inman, Assistant Secretary of The Church Peace Union. The Conference will begin at 10:00 a.m. and adjourn at 4:00 p.m. Tickets to the luncheon session, which will be addressed by Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Leiper, are $2.00 and may be obtained in advance by writing to The Church Peace Union or purchased at the Institute.

Dr. Walter D. Head, President of the American Council of the World Alliance, will preside at the Conference. Among those serving on the panel are Mrs. Essie Olive Abeel, Executive Secretary, Hackensack Branch of the AAUN; Mrs. Charles Parlin, representing the New Jersey United Church Women, Rabbi A. S. Hyams, Director, Jewish Community Center, Teaneck; and Mr. William Caldwell, Literary Editor of the *Bergen Evening Record.*

Vermont United Nations Workshops

Following the pattern of similar undertakings in Indiana and Wisconsin, a series of workshops on the United Nations will be held this month in four Vermont communities: Rutland, November 17; Brattleboro, November 18; St. Johnsbury, November 19; Burlington, November 20. The series is being sponsored by The Church Peace Union and the Vermont Church Council. The program will consist of two workshops, an address by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, advisor to the State Department and noted specialist on Latin American affairs, and a fellowship supper. At Workshop I, Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary of The Church Peace Union, will discuss "The Fight Against Hunger, Disease, Poverty and Ignorance" and "Program Methods and the United Nations". Workshop II on "The United Nations and USA Foreign Policy" will be led by Mr. John R. Inman, Assistant Secretary of The Church Peace Union. During the Fellowship Supper recent United Nations films will be shown. Dr. Inman will give the closing address, "The Leader's Task in the Local Community".

The workshops are arranged for a picked group of 75 church and community leaders of all faiths. The purpose of the workshops is three-fold:

(1) To stress the vital necessity at the present time to muster massive support for the United Nations among our church people and among the citizenry in general.

(2) To inspire the assembled leaders to go back into their organizations and communities and put into practice what they learn at the meetings.

(3) To re-affirm our confidence in the United Nations as the best political agency now available for the expression on the international scene of our faith in the essential unity of mankind, a universal God and a universal moral law.

Everyman Production

Scheduled for February opening in New York City is the English morality play, *Everyman*. Net proceeds from the production will go to the Amerian Heart Association. A notable cast is being selected and the starring role will be played by one of the theater's well known dramatic actors. The play is being produced by Everyman Associates, whose director is Mr. Herbert Gellendre. A Citizens' Sponsoring Committee of the production will be made up of outstanding leaders in various fields. Among those already serving on this Committee are: Mr. Raymond Hillard, Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, Judge Dorothy Kenyon, Mr. Max Lerner, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, Rev. Dr. Julius Mark, Bishop Horace W. B. Donegan and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson. It is felt that the production will break new ground by fusing great theater with a vital humanitarian cause.

A Plea for Unity in a Divided World

The 1952 Pastoral Letter recently issued by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church is a stirring and significant document. The following excerpts from sections three and four of the letter should be of particular interest to *News Letter* readers:

"What are the signs of the times which God expects us to discern? One is surely the unprecedented search for unity, both in the divided world and in the divided Church. The world sets about its task with the best means it has; and we pray God's blessing on those means, imperfect as they are. It is right that nations seek stronger and more enduring unity, and find the way to put behind them old and now meaningless nationalisms. For all the blessings which national life has brought us, the conception of absolute national sovereignty is an anachronism. In the words of a resolution of this Convention, 'The only possible pathway to world peace lies through collective security.' Indeed, with all thoughtful citizens, we pledge our support to the United Nations organization, and hope for its future development into a world federation open to all peoples, and capable of maintaining the peace. . . .

"With thanksgiving, then, for what God has done among us, with penitence because we have not always seen what He wills us to see, with hope in what He will yet lead us to see and to do, and with eagerness to take up the unfinished work of creation in which we are partners with God, 'Be ye stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.' "

RECOMMENDED MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Foreign Aid: What Sort? How Much? by Richard M. Bissell, Jr. (*Foreign Affairs*, October 1952.)

An unusually comprehensive and wise discussion of a crucially vital foreign policy issue. Dr. Bissell deals exclusively with aid to Europe, so as to make the subject matter manageable.

The Issues in Korea by Frederick H. Hartmann. (*The Yale Review*, Autumn 1952.)

A searching examination of the three alternatives in Korea: to withdraw, to engage in all-out war with China, or to negotiate a compromise settlement. Dr. Hartmann concludes that the third approach, now being followed, is obviously the only live option, however immense are the difficulties to be overcome.

The International Oil Cartel by Benjamin L. Masse. (*America*, October 4, 1952.)

Father Masse, S. J., *America's* economics editor, discusses briefly the oil resources of the world and the seven companies who own a majority of the world's crude oil reserves and dominate oil production.

The Revolution in Values: Roots of the European Catastrophe, 1870-1952 by Peter Viereck. (*Political Science Quarterly*, September 1952.)

This stimulating essay is described by Dr. Viereck as one in a series "written in a preliminary, tentative effort to 'think through' the general problem of Europe *as a whole;* in preparation for writing a detailed history of Modern Europe".

The Foolish Things of the World by Dwight MacDonald. (*The New Yorker*. Part I, October 4; Part II, October 11, 1952.)

A "profile" of Dorothy Day who, with the late Peter Maurin, founded the Catholic Worker movement. These articles tell the stirring story of a deeply religious soul who has, with consecrated abandon, applied the principles of her faith to concrete social problems.

Argentina after Eva Peron by Russell H. Fitzgibbon. (*The Yale Review*, Autumn 1952.)

A valuable analysis of the failures, present power and future prospects of the Peronista regime. Mr. Fitzgibbon points out that in Argentina "the feeling is widespread that Peron is on his way out".

Conservatism: The Forbidden Faith by Raymond English. (*The American Scholar*, Autumn 1952.)

A British subject, who has been engaged in teaching and research in this country for six years, analyzes the meaning of "liberalism" and "conservatism" in American life, strongly urges the need for the development in the USA of philosophic conservatism, and points to some flaws in our party system. A thought-provoking discussion.

The Paradox of Jawaharlal Nehru by Austin A. D'Souza. (*The Catholic World*, October 1952.)

A fascinating character study of Prime Minister Nehru. The author is stationed at St. Joseph's College in Naini Tal, India.

The Fact of Colonialism: A Theoretical Approach by Georges Balandier. (*Cross Currents*, Summer 1952.)

A scholarly, comprehensive discussion of a subject that is of tremendous immediate importance for the student of international affairs.

Chambers' Witness: Views and Reviews by Charles Keenan. (*America*, October 18, 1952.)

After summarizing and discussing some of the reviews of this provocative book, Father Keenan concludes: "Whittaker Chambers has been a courageous 'witness' against the most insidious evil threatening the free world, which owes him a debt of everlasting gratitude. But he is hardly a safe guide in the equally necessary task of promoting social justice and social charity and thereby winning the day from communism."

SOME QUAKER VIEWS ON THE CURRENT WORLD SITUATION

RICHARD R. WOOD

The third Friends World Conference was held in Oxford, England from the 28th of July to the 6th of August, 1952. 900 delegates were present from 26 countries, representing the 174,000 members of the Society of Friends in the world.

The Society of Friends has no single overall organization. It is made up of autonomous local units. Its only world-wide agency is Friends World Committee for Consultation, whose function, as the name implies, is to consult. This is a new agency, established in 1937, to aid in doing under modern conditions what used to be done by individuals who felt themselves called to that service: visiting and correspondence—the preaching, the encouragement of struggling groups, the interchange of news and ideas — which have ever since its beginning enabled the Society of Friends to feel that it is one community despite geographical differences and the independence of its units.

A world conference of such a Society cannot be a legislating body. There was no attempt at legislating or policy-making at Oxford. The aim was awareness of one another and of a world-wide community whose members feel much in common, can often cooperate and yet can maintain freedom in faith and action.

EUROPEAN GRATITUDE FOR USA ECONOMIC AID

Under these conditions, one does not turn to the reports of the World Conference for Quaker views on the present international situation. This information was gathered at Oxford from conversations rather than from official minutes.

I was impressed by the uncertainty many Europeans feel about the United States. There is great gratitude for the Marshall Plan aid and appreciation of the efforts made by the United States to support and develop the United Nations as a means of cooperation. There is some question in European minds as to whether this country understands that one nation should not try to dominate a world organization.

There is a good deal of wonder whether the United States is over-simplifying the problems of communism. the present rivalry between two great powers, is not increasing both its fears and its peril by excessive reliance on the threat of military force.

There is a good deal of feeling that the United States is over-simplifying the problems of communism. It is thought that this country sometimes forgets that part of the present struggle is the normal rivalry between great powers, in which diplomatic compromise may quite properly be called upon to help avert disastrous collisions. It is also thought that the United States tends to act as if communism, as distinct from the Soviet Union, could be overcome by the threat of force, whereas a struggle between ideas is generally decided by ideas and by faith in them.

Many Europeans are frankly afraid that American policy is more concerned with preparing to win a war between East and West than with preventing it, and that in that war Western Europe would be likely to be the battlefield and to suffer irreparable damage. Therefore there was great uneasiness at the section of the Republican platform referring to liberation of the victims of tyranny; and General Eisenhower's speech before the American Legion, in which he emphasized the same theme, greatly reduced the admiring confidence that had been the prevalent feeling among Europeans for the former commander-in-chief of NATO.

I found less clear signs of a common view about what to do about these fears. In some of the smaller countries efforts are being made to establish contact with local communists in the belief that understanding is the first step toward conversion. There does seem to be more confidence than in some circles in the United States that the Soviet Union is not likely to force the issue by military means and that, with patience and steady nerves, it is possible to hope for a change in the situation that will result in greatly relaxed tension.

— Mr. Wood is the editor of The Friend, *a religious and literary journal.*

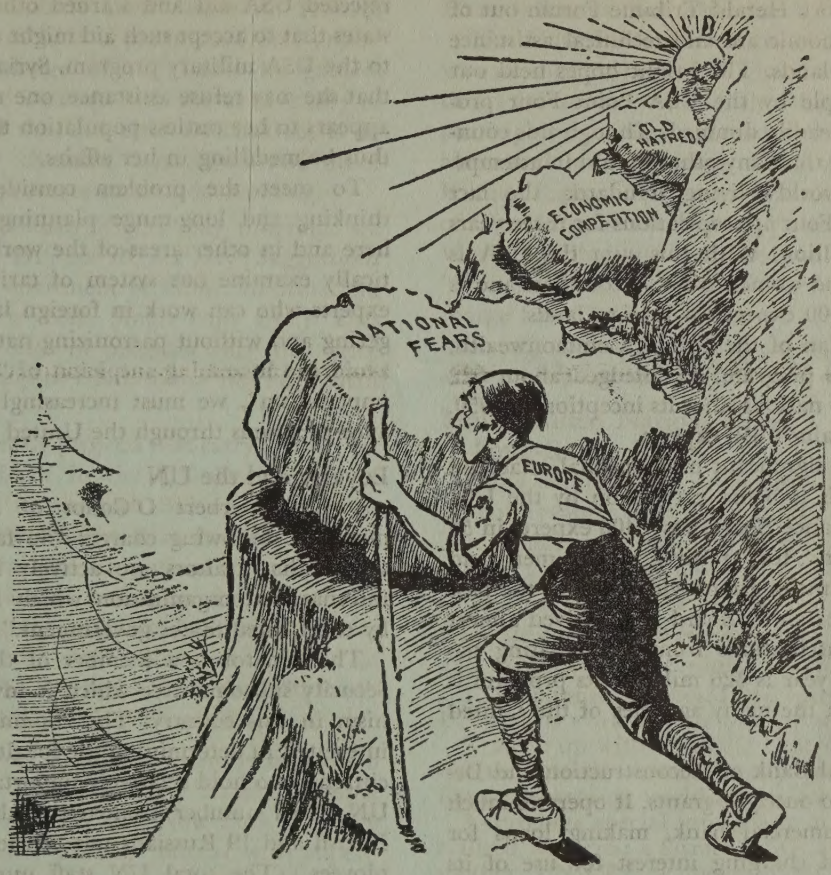
If our policies are to have any long-term chance of success, they must have an underlying moral purpose in accord with our traditions. . . .

The American people have not returned to Europe to play on a larger scale the age-old game of power politics. It is not for that they have abandoned the isolationist policies which for so long served them so well. They have a right to demand of their leaders the imagination and courage to set national sights higher, and to keep them so fixed in spite of all discouragements.

What does this mean? Certainly it means in the first place that we must seek to give a new validity to the democratic faith — its concepts of freedom and equality for both the individual and the nation — in proud confidence that this is the final and effective answer to the ideological threat of Communism. It means that we must never allow a doctrinaire position, prejudice, or fear to close our minds to the possibilities of reasonable compromise.

— FOSTER RHEA DULLES in
The Saturday Review of Literature

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



— MARCUS in *The New York Times*

Steep but Passable

TOWARD A UNITED EUROPE

In spite of many setbacks, much progress has been made in the integration of Europe since the end of the war. National pride and old prejudices are bound to flare up from time to time — as, for example, when hitherto sovereign nations must decide where the seat of a supra-national community is to be located. Perhaps we in Europe may console ourselves by remembering the degree of dissension which such a question caused among the American States, when the United States of America was established. Indeed, the American States were never able to agree on a selection of one of the older cities as a national capital; but a Federal capital was founded, nonetheless, and has endured. The road ahead for Europe is long and difficult. But it is the only way out.

—S. L. MANSHOLT in
Foreign Affairs, October 1952

The attractiveness of the Schuman Plan, then, is that it strengthens the men of good will — not the servants of violent nationalism, of abstract economic doctrine, or of any special interest group in the population. It is on this intuition that moderate-minded men of good will in Europe and the United States have responded favorably to it, have wished it well, and hoped that it would lead to a wider European unity. The hope for peace and strength in Western Europe may come, not from an abstract plan, nor from an immediate popular movement, but from the cooperation first of all of a group of clever politicians. Whether they are clever enough to survive the present contest of wits with the politicians to their east remains as yet uncertain. The vague hopes of prosperity, peace and security, and the revival of Europe's importance in the world — hopes stirred by the Schuman Plan and the other European unity proposals — continue to support them in their efforts.

— WILLIAM N. PARKER in
International Organization, August 1952

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Need for More Economic Aid

Considerable spirited discussion evolved at the recent annual New York Herald Tribune Forum out of the problem of economic aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped lands. The bright hopes held out to the world's people by the USA Point Four pronouncement have steadily dimmed. Though this country has gone further than any other nation in attempting to raise the world's living standards, the fact remains that Point Four appropriations for three years total only $338 million. With this sum the USA is training 614 men and women from 35 countries and is helping support 1,500 experts in foreign lands.

The Columbo Plan of the British Commonwealth, a far less ambitious program, has pledged about $22 million for 11 Asian nations since its inception in 1950. Up to date it has trained 650 experts.

Perhaps the most significant international attack on low living standards is being carried on by the UN. Its Technical Assistance Board has 1,400 experts in 53 countries. Provisions for training 1,600 men and women from 69 countries are provided for. In the past two and one-half years this Board has received almost $40 million in contributions from participating nations. Its goal next year is $26 million. Its program is carried out through the many agencies of the United Nations.

The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development makes no outright grants. It operates much as any purely commercial bank, making loans for sound ventures and charging interest for use of its money. Its capital is subscribed by member nations and private financial agencies. To date the Bank, a Specialized Agency of the UN, has loaned $1.5 billion to help finance projects in 28 countries.

Sharp Increase in World Prices

The problem of raising the living conditions of over half the world's population is staggering. While money and brains are being employed in the fight against poverty, they are in no way equal to the drain of increasing populations or increasing prices. World prices have increased on the average ten to fifteen per cent in the last two years. Birth rates are up sharply. As Ahmed S. Bokhari, Ambassador to the UN for Pakistan, points out, if $5 billion were available yearly for underdeveloped areas, it would increase the living standards of the people only five per cent. In addition many nations have erected unnecessary barriers to trade that are all too indicative of a drift towards economic nationalism.

Unilateral aid or bilateral Point Four agreements are meeting increasing resistance both by the USA Congress and by the foreign recipients. Indonesia has shown in the past some hesitancy in accepting USA money for fear "strings" might be attached that would jeopardize her hard won independence. Guatemala has rejected USA aid and warned other Latin American states that to accept such aid might tie them too tightly to the USA military program. Syria has just indicated that she may refuse assistance, one reason being that it appears to her restless population that the USA might thus be meddling in her affairs.

To meet the problem considerable imaginative thinking and long-range planning have to be done here and in other areas of the world. We must realistically examine our system of tariffs. We must train experts who can work in foreign lands without swaggering and without patronizing native people. And to avoid the increasing suspicion of "the new American imperialism", we must increasingly direct our assistance programs through the United Nations.

Loyalty and the UN

Senator Herbert O'Conor of Maryland recently made the following charge: "So far this hearing has shown that traitors are actively identified with an international organization which is being supported by the United States government."

The Senator is a member of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee which is investigating communism in this country. The committee is presumably interested in determining the loyalty of some 377 USA citizens who hold relatively important positions in the UN. This number compares with 114 French, 173 British and 19 Russians out of the 1,300 "rated" employees. (The total UN staff numbers 4,500.) The delicate question raised is how much the USA influences the Secretary General of the UN in the hiring and firing of USA citizens. Or, on a broader scale, how can any nation interfere with the employment policies of the international organization?

In the past Secretary General Lie has dismissed employees who he thought had not been loyal to their own governments, his feeling being that one not loyal to one's own country was not a good moral risk for an international secretariat. There is no question of a sovereign state rightly being able to prosecute in the courts one of its citizens for subversion. Indeed this would seem to be the wise way of dealing with those whom Senator O'Conor has labeled "traitors". Past action by Secretary General Lie indicates that anyone found guilty of subversion or treason would be immediately dismissed from the UN staff. Certainly in this matter the impression the committee gives to other members of the UN is that we are exerting undue pressure on the international organization and that we have little patience with the slower judicial processes which are a requisite basis for genuinely democratic procedure.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Human Rights Day, December 10, 1952

At this time when the UN Commission on Human Rights and the two draft Conventions on Human Rights are under attack, it is paramount that understanding and knowledge of the issues be gained. Human Rights Day, December 10, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration, is an opportune time for churches, synagogues and other religious groups to promote such understanding.

For planning a Human Rights Day program, see the leaflet, *What Is Human Rights Day? Suggestions for Celebrations.* (Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York. Single copy free.) This leaflet contains a wealth of program aids with price and source, and listings of UN publications on human rights.

Undertake community projects that carry into action the principles set forth in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and in our own Bill of Rights. *You Hold the Key to Human Rights* is an excellent leader's guide, filled with practical suggestions for a dynamic human rights program of action on the community level. Appendices give complete listings of source materials and program aids. (Women's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio. 50 cents, 82 pages.)

Subscribe to *Courier.* Published monthly by Unesco in Paris. Available in this country from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. $2.00 per year. A beautifully printed journal with superb photographs, containing news items and articles on the work of Unesco throughout the world, all of which is directly related to the establishment of basic human rights for all people.

For Children:

A Fair World for All by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. (McGraw-Hill. 160 pp. $2.75.) A helpful book for teaching young people about the meaning of human rights. The three articles of the Declaration of Human Rights are interpreted dramatically and warmly in terms of everyday experiences of children.

CARE Unesco Children's Book Fund, 20 Broad Street. Believing that world understanding begins with the very young, the Book Fund was developed to interpret America's faith and ideals to children abroad. Ten separate book packages are available, each $10. Packages may be sent to any individual or group of one's choosing in various countries of Europe or Asia. Or, the selection may be left to CARE, in which case the books will be sent to elementary schools, children's libraries, children's villages or orphanages. A package might be undertaken as a children's group project, with letters to the recipient and study and activities planned around the country to which the package is sent.

Human Rights Day Concert:

The United Nations Association of Toronto last year arranged a Human Rights Day Concert in which choirs from various ethnic churches in the community participated. Hymns and music of many nations were alternated with readings from the Declaration of Human Rights. The program ended with the singing of The Song of the United Nations. (Six "Songs of World Brotherhood and Creative Living", including "We Are United Nations", are available without charge from Evansville College Library, Evansville 4, Indiana.) Materials on human rights were exhibited as part of the program.

Make United Nations Week A Long-Range Project

Many churches and synagogues held highly significant observances of UN Day and UN Week in October. The considerable effort spent on programs to arouse greater support and understanding for the world organization should not be dropped now that celebrations are over. UN Week programs could be expanded and carried on as year-long activities.

1. Emphasize the moral and spiritual aspects of the UN and its work in your worship services.
2. Keep up with what the United Nations is doing. Arouse interest through study groups, forums, UN films, speakers on world affairs, etc.
3. Promote special interests in activities of the Specialized Agencies: a farmer, FAO; a teacher, Unesco; a mother, UNICEF; a doctor, WHO.
4. Discuss with your newspaper and radio station adequate coverage of UN activities.
5. Arrange a permanent display of UN publications or materials in your library or on your bulletin board.
6. Have representatives from your community visit the UN and report their findings.
7. Join the Peoples Section of the AAUN (45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.). Send suggestions and opinions of your group to the Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.
8. Arrange, in cooperation with other community groups, for your local theater to show UN films at regular intervals throughout the year.
9. Arrange for foreign students in this country to visit your community during special holidays and take part in your activities.

Best sources for continuous UN materials:

Department of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y.; American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21; National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

The Church Peace Union leaflet, *United Nations Week,* 1952 (single copy, free) contains many suggestions for year-round programs and projects.

SUGGESTED READING

Understanding Europe by Christopher Dawson. Sheed and Ward. 261 pp. $3.50.

One of the great religious scholars of the West and a world-renowned historian here discusses, with deep wisdom, the vital question of "how to preserve the spiritual inheritance of Europe and restore a common purpose to western civilization".

Main Currents in Modern Political Thought by John H. Hallowell. Henry Holt. 759 pp. $6.75.

An interpretation of the main currents in political philosophy since the seventeenth century, with particular attention to their philosophical and theological presuppositions. Dr. Hallowell states that "the presuppositions from which this book is written are those of the classical Christian tradition, as I understand it".

Isolation and Alliances by Walter Lippmann. Little, Brown. 56 pp. $1.50.

An illuminating, though extremely abbreviated, analysis of USA foreign policy, written from the "realist" point of view.

A Declaration of Faith by Herbert Agar. Houghton Mifflin. 237 pp. $3.00.

An eloquent plea for the unity of the western world, based on the natural law, a recognition of the divine meaning in history, and faith in God.

The Story of Peace and War by Tom Galt. Crowell. 202 pp. $2.75.

Designed for high school students, this book provides dramatic and informative reading for adolescent and adult alike. Excellent illustrations.

Accent on Liberty ed. by Mabel M. Sheibley. Friendship. 149 pp. $2.00.

A pleasing, illustrated, interestingly told story of the home missions fight for human rights.

Soviet Opposition to Stalin by George Fischer. Harvard. 230 pp. $4.00.

A penetrating study of anti-Stalinist movements during World War II and their bearing on potential unrest in the USSR.

Principles of International Law by Hans Kelsen. Rinehart. 461 pp. $5.00.

A comprehensive introduction to the study of international law which should be of interest to the general reader as well as to the specialized student of the subject.

Ecumenical Foundations by William Richey Hogg. Harper. 466 pp. $5.00.

A basic background book for all who are concerned about the expanding ecumenical movement of our time.

Statement on Race by Ashley Montagu. Henry Schuman. 182 pp. $2.75. **Man's Most Dangerous Myth** by Ashley Montagu. Harper. 362 pp. $5.00.

Revised reprints of two important books: the first discusses Unesco's 1951 statement on race; the second analyzes, in a readable but not over-simplified way, the fallacy of the myth of "race".

The Private Papers of Senator Vandenberg ed. by Arthur H. Vandenberg, Jr. Houghton Mifflin. 599 pp. $5.00.

An especially valuable book for anyone who seeks to understand our present foreign policy and its background.

The Theology of Paul Tillich ed. by Charles W. Kegley and Robert W. Bretall. Macmillan. 370 pp. $5.50.

The first volume in "The Library of Living Theology", which aims "to establish a new pattern of theological discussion". This volume includes a series of interpretive essays on the work of Dr. Tillich, and two chapters by Dr. Tillich himself: autobiographical reflections and replies to interpretation and criticism.

At the Turning by Martin Buber. Farrar, Straus and Young. 62 pp. $1.50.

These three profound addresses on Judaism are packed with searching spiritual insights into the nature and needs of our time.

The Government of the Catholic Church by E. M. Lynskey. 99 pp. $2.00.

A brief, scholarly monograph on the law and organization of the Roman Catholic Church.

Metaphysical Journal by Gabriel Marcel. Henry Regnery. 344 pp. $6.50.

The philosophical journal of a great contemporary thinker who has been labelled a "Christian existentialist". Difficult but highly rewarding reading.

Equality by R. H. Tawney. Macmillan. 285 pp. $3.50.

This study of social and economic policy is rooted in the conviction that liberty and justice are "equally indispensable to civilization". The fourth revised edition, with a new chapter.

World Alliance News Letter

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